

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5896.

號十月六年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

日五十月四年午千

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 165 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Singapore. C. HIRSCHEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swaffham, CAMPBELL & Co., Amy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foothill, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WHITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13a/82

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CLARETS—

From a SOUND WINE at \$3.50, to CHATEAU LAFITE.

SHERRIES—

A PALE DRY WINE at \$8, to Very CHOICE AMONTILLADO.

PORTS—

GOOD WINE at \$8.50, to Old INVALID PORT.

HOCKS—

STILL and SPARKLING.

BURGUNDIES—BAUNE and CHAMBERTIN.

CHABLIS—

SAUTERNE—

CHAMPAGNES—MOSELLE.

Hongkong, May 13, 1882.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 13th June, 1882, at NOON, at THE LONDON MISSION HOUSE (West-wing)—

SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—

CRIMSON DAMASK COVERED CHAIRS and COUCHES, TABLES, MIRRORS, DINING TABLE, CROCHET, &c.

BRASS, WARDROBE, MARBLETOP WASH-STAND and DRESSING TABLE, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 8, 1882. 16/13

To Let.

(POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.)

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE with Large COMPOUND, and a CHINESE HOUSE attached, No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.)

THE RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE," ALBANY ROAD.

Apply to

R. LYALL,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON 1ST JUNE NEXT.)

THE FIRST FLOOR, West Side, of "MARIN HOUSE," No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD, now in the occupation of MESSRS WILSON & BIRD.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, May 16, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON THE 1ST MAY.)

THE NEW FAMILY RESIDENCE situated next to EXCELSIOR on ROBINSON ROAD, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STabling, &c.

Also,

8 FIRST-CLASS GODDOWNS of all Sizes—Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, April 3, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE known as "PARSON VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

G. R. LAMMERT,

Pedder's Wharf.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE known as "PARSON VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

G. R. LAMMERT,

Pedder's Wharf.

Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE COMMODIUS OFFICES and Comptor's QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODDOWNS, in Pedder's Wharf Building, at present in the occupation of MESSRS HESSE & Co., View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May next.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, they are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual Terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January 1882. 16/2

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CLARETS—

From a SOUND WINE at \$3.50, to CHATEAU LAFITE.

SHERRIES—

A PALE DRY WINE at \$8, to Very CHOICE AMONTILLADO.

PORTS—

GOOD WINE at \$8.50, to Old INVALID PORT.

HOCKS—

STILL and SPARKLING.

BURGUNDIES—BAUNE and CHAMBERTIN.

CHABLIS—

SAUTERNE—

CHAMPAGNES—MOSELLE.

Hongkong, May 13, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, Hongkong Hotel.

The MATCH for the HANDSOME SILVER CUP will take place on

SATURDAY, the 16th Inst.

Scorers, Messrs McWatters, Annan, and Orley, subject to reference to Col. Austin.

Mr. McLaurin will act as Referee in the event of any dispute.

All Competitors must be present between 8 & 9 p.m., or they will forfeit their chances.

G. ORLEY, Chairman of Committee.

Hongkong, June 8, 1882. 16/11

HONGKONG, HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society will be

Held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 12th June, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing year.

Members and Others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.

By Order,

T. R. FISHER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 5, 1882. 16/12

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CANTON DISTRICT.

No. 4.

N. NOTICE is hereby given that the SUNKEN STONE JUNK referred to in Notice to Mariners, No. 3, issued 25th May, 1882, has been Removed.

The Two Red Lights are Discontinued from this date.

F. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs.

J. H. G. GÜNTHER, Harbour Master.

Custom House, Canton, 6th June, 1882. 16/13

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

C. COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, BOWLING ALLEY, HONGKONG HOTEL, OPEN on MONDAY, May 1st, 1882.

BELL TARGETS, FLYING AND STATIONARY BIRDS, &c., &c.

Popular Prices: 25cts.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONARIAT),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX-
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVÖE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OARUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL"
CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOGAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
Bonnefond COTTEL.
Principe HAMS and BACON.
English Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Bacon Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.
&c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEYSSIEU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COCAOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEUTENANT & CO'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAWN.
ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNES—
HEDDIE'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.
VERVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LA FITE, " "

LES GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACOCHE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACOCHE'S OLD' INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BUISSET-DUBOUT & Co's BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRKAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C-I-G-A-R-S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Price.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THIS EVENING, 10th June,
FIRST NIGHT
OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON
OF THE
BANDMANN-BEAUDET
COMBINATION.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY!

HERR BANDMANN'S
MASTER-PIECE OF

"NARCISSÉ,"

THE VAGRANT

DRAMA in 3 Acts.

Written for him and played by him over

2,000 nights in two languages all

over the world.

CROMEO & JULIET,

TUESDAY, 13th June.

Tickets (usual rate) at KELLY & WALSH'S.

SEASON TICKETS FOR 4 NIGHTS:

Dress Circle, \$10.

Stalls, 8 6.

Stage Manager, Mr. D'OBISAT OGDEN.

An official Orchestra has been engaged.

Fans will be provided for Dress Circle and

Stalls.

Hongkong, June 10, 1882. jo14

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 insured for rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Hongkong, June 10, 1882. jo17

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

YANGTZE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.05

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-

CUMULATIONS, etc.Tls. 940,553.05

April, 1882.

Directors.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKYSS, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq.

H. G. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill.

Persons appointed on Marine Risks to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits

of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are

equally distributed among all Contributors

of Business (whether Shareholders or not)

in proportion to the Premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882. jo82

Not Responsible for Debts.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882. jo82

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU HISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

I having been appointed Agents for

the above Company, the Undersigned is

prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at

Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent, M.-B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1882. jo27

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

RISKS on First Class Godowns at

per cent, net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Nestor," Captain NISHI, will be
despatched by Daylight on

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 11th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

MORAL INSURANCE.

(The World.)

Civilisation may be defined in a rough way as the division of responsibility. The savage builds his own house, digs out the hollow log for his yacht, kills the material for his dinner, executes his enemy, divorces his wife, and in due time burns or buries her himself. The cultured man does all these disagreeable duties by proxy. In like manner he finds it convenient to lighten his care by shifting as many of them as possible on to other people's shoulders. He pays an insurance company an annuity for reliving him of the duty of providing for his family, rebuilding his house if burnt, or replacing his furniture if destroyed. For twopenny a head there are speculative gentlemen in the City who will take their chance of having to make good to any number of widows and orphans the defunct products of a railway accident; and there are several associations which readily agree for a modest subscription steadily paid in advance to guarantee the soundness of your drains, the health of your horses, your doctor's bills, and the honesty of your clerks, or make somebody else pay all round for the damage you do. But though it is doubtless very pleasing to know that by joining the Antislavery Order of Friends we can be physically free, or be put under ground in an absolute profit to our service—but not, discreditable—relative to becoming members of the Anti-Slavery Order of Friends, we now do not indulge his evil propensities with greater caution than we remembered that he must in future reckon not with a soft-hearted mother or an inexperienced father, but with the keen, just, though unmatchable officials of a corporation.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MURDERER.

(Full Mail Gazette.)

The following extraordinary autobiography is extracted textually from the voluminous statement made by Thomas Kelly, alias Wright, alias Cort, after being found guilty at Dundee of assisting last week of the wilful murder of a woman of ill-fame named Maria Fitzsimmons at Sunderland, 1869. Sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for robbery and attempted murder in 1879, he voluntarily accepted himself six weeks ago of the mud of the woman Fitzsimmons. He was put in his trial and found guilty. Fury manifested the keenest anxiety to be convicted, and received the sentence of death with the utmost satisfaction. His auto-biographical statement is not only a psychological curiosity, but the grave margin which it contains against the accused should not be allowed to remain without notice. Fury made the following statement, only part of which was read in court, the rest being given to the reporters:—

Although my past career, as both a thief and a liar, would not, under ordinary circumstances, entitle me to receive any credit in regard to my statements, yet I now stand before you for the last time as a dying, or rather a dead, man, I beg your attention to the few words I now address to you—not for my own benefit, but for your own. Every cause must have an effect, and every effect an antecedent cause, or series of causes. I stand before you now as the result of the forces of persuasion, example, and temptation. And Maria Fitzsimmons, whom I murdered thirteen years ago, was another of those terrible results. The injustice of the law in Ireland caused my relations to John Ribbon, and leave their country; and then induced my mother to come to England to meet my father. Perhaps crime is hereditary in my case, another fact to strengthen Darwin's and Huxley's theories. I do not know, nor have I heard, of but one member in either side of our family that was not strongly addicted to drinking. My father was a drunkard; my mother was forced to come one—held down by her nearest relatives while they poured rum down her throat, until she promised to be soothed. As regards myself, I know that I was raving drunk before I was eight years old, and several times before I was ten years of age. One of the reasons for giving myself up is the fact of that craving for drink, for which I am, at least, extinction is the only cure. I shall be quite reconciled to a shameful and disgraceful death—in fact, feel happy—if by my death some, a few at the least, may be warned, by the dreadful example I have been, to avoid that habit while they have yet strength to resist it. I was early initiated into this accursed habit, and it was more fully developed during four years among scamps, who seem to think that the girl will remain a spinster, or that she will die young; all of which chances the actuary will know to calculate on the company's favour when assessing the annual premium. Again, young people's education every year is becoming more and more costly. There are thousands of fathers who can meet all moderate expenses fairly well, but who find it out of the question to send the boys to Eton and Cambridge, or the girls to the same class of schools in which their mother was educated. But by a system exactly the same these desirable advantages could be secured. The father might, on joining the company for these purposes, stipulate that at the age of ten or twelve the son specified by name should be sent to one or other of certain schools and kept there. At fifteen, seventeen, or eighteen, he might be agreed on. Then, every quarter, the claim presenting his receipt for that quarter's expenses, the company would duly draw a cheque on the subscriber of the amount. In like manner a lad's career at the University, or his training for the civil, naval, or military service, or for any particular profession, might be guaranteed. The company's chance of profit would be that their son might die before the date at which their liability began or ended, or might decline to the donor that it might be necessary to despatch him to the Colonies, or even to seclude him for a term of years in one of her Majesty's prisons or lunatic asylums.

The modes in which this plan can be worked are endless. The poor man, the rich man who has suddenly met with reverses of fortune, and the widow, could thus be enabled to educate their children in the way they had proposed in brighter days, and marry their daughters in something like the grandiose fashion which long custom has made almost indispensable. But there are other aspects of moral insurance which, if more difficult to work, are not less desirable. Poetry and put in practice. Wards in Chancery, as all the world, and more especially those impulsive young men who elope with them, know to their cost, are remarkably well looked after. Yet the Lord Chancellor has, personally, little to do with them. Paid officials manage the wards like so many chattels, and keep the run of their affairs by a system of book-keeping by double and single entry. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to ask whether the system could not be extended to the operations of an insurance company. There is a general tendency in mankind to go to the bad, and, doubtless, a statistician could easily tell us the average of black sheep in any given number of highly respectable families. The years between seventeen and twenty-five are notoriously bad times for the every-day young man to tide over. They are always getting into trouble, being sued for breach of promise, or for assault, coming to billeted houses, brandy and City directing, or getting into hopeless overhead and ears in debt that Alma Mater declines to nourish such re-

views as any longer. Few mothers are capable of biting these "no-ex-words"; and many fathers, after being half-ruined in the attempt, give it up in despair. But the discreet solicitors and confidential agents of the British Moral Insurance Company (Limited) could manage things much more easily. Montague Montmorency (né Morel Moses), the advertising money-lender, would know it was no use trying it on 'with the company'; and the Oxford tradesman, who got a gentle hint that a particular freshman was "in the hands" of the same powerful corporation, might restrain his ardour in proffering credit to a youth so well looked after. The Company might—and if the policy specified for this, would—see to their clients being settled in life, sent to the wilderness, or coached up with such skill as to be sure to win a place in some competitive examination. The rest ought to be merely a question of detail and actuarial columning. It may be objected that all this would tend to reduce parental responsibility and encourage the objects of such policies in reckless courses. We hardly think so. Some people do not run in front of a cab simply because they are entitled to six guineas a week until they can walk; nor, as a rule, does the holder of a fire insurance policy burn down his house after paying the first year's premium. A man may, even, suppose he knew the fact, still be willing to forfeit the premium paid to secure the advantages thus put in his way, while the bad boy might indulge his evil propensities with greater caution than we remembered that he must in future reckon not with a soft-hearted mother, or an inexperienced father, but with the keen, just, though unmatchable officials of a corporation.

THEY ARE SLAVES WHO FEEL THE PAIN.

(Full Mail Gazette.)

The following extraordinary autobiography is extracted textually from the voluminous statement made by Thomas Kelly, alias Wright, alias Cort, after being found guilty at Dundee of assisting last week of the wilful murder of a woman of ill-fame named Maria Fitzsimmons at Sunderland, 1869. Sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for robbery and attempted murder in 1879, he voluntarily accepted himself six weeks ago of the mud of the woman Fitzsimmons. He was put in his trial and found guilty. Fury manifested the keenest anxiety to be convicted, and received the sentence of death with the utmost satisfaction.

But, by their silence, the prison officials encourage the warden to brutalize, humanize, demoralize, and devilize us, and fill our minds with an almost fierce hatred of our kind; as well as causing us to worship the slaves—trinity—revenge, unyielding hate, and perseverance in evil. Strikingly will they not justify these enormities as a necessary part of that necessary evil, the convict system. Who can see any judgment or discretion in the punishments which produce such effects as Charles Peace, Jean Lutie, and myself and others of a like stamp? It was the unnecessary punishment and indignities inflicted upon me in my first sentence of penal servitude that caused me to resolve that, if ever I saw myself in danger of penal servitude again, I would go in for a hanging rather than do it. How I have kept that resolve since then proves without any question, why should I live any longer, when I am almost a burden to myself?

I have lived out this sentence. I should be useless both in body and mind, having no ties in the world to make me desire to live for them. If there was design in creation, I must have been designed for an example to submit to that design seemed the only virtue I had any capacity for.

By subduing it I could be service to those as badly off, or worse, than myself; by drawing the attention of those calling themselves Christians to the miseries, degradation, and unnecessary sufferings endured by the slaves from causes beyond their own control; and if I took the opportunity of giving the demon Intemperance a fillip as I passed out of the world I might perhaps be the means of causing a few at the least to avoid coming to what is worse than a living death. Such are a few only of the reasons which induced me to come here. Though already condemned, I declare solemnly that they are true. No less weighty reasons, except a tender conscience, which I can't complain of, their system having cured me of that also, would cause any man in his senses to do thus, as a cure for his maladies, physical and mental. "Sad cure, to be no more; for who would lose, the full of pain, his intellectual being?" if a desperate disease did not require a desperate remedy? What must be will be. Everything occurs by eternal necessity.

PAWBROKERS.

To outsiders it may seem a simple matter to set up and carry on a pawnshop successfully; but it is really a difficult business to manage, and requires much training and knowledge of human nature. The pledge-value of the ten thousand various articles that "mine uncle" is asked to advance to his infinitely numerous relatives, is a nice technicality, not to be appraised by a novice. Let us instance a couple of cases in explanation.

AT THE THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in Perfumery in the World, or JOHN GORNELL & CO., London. [—ADVR.]

THE FRUIT OF HIS BRUSH.

Bright little things they were, chiefly in still-life. Half a guinea was the average he received for them; and I have known some to sell for ten times that sum, an hour or two after they were placed in the broker's window. A brewer-fineass has made a collection of them, now that the artist has gone to the land of shadows, and he values certain of these "daguerreotypes" knocked in an hour, at \$100. Watches, jewellery, and nick-nack fripperies are made specially for pawnbrokers, and the profits upon them are higher than the customer's gratitude, when time proves to him that the broker knew how "to sell." Slope-locks are disposed of at remunerative prices, the buyers believing exclusively in their own sagacity, and not in that of the vendor. It might seem as impossible to swindle a pawnbroker as to rob a policeman of his number. Yet among the curiosities of our commercial civilization are the people who live by "doing" pawnbrokers. Notwithstanding acids, scales, microscopes, vast practical knowledge of things and men, and boundless suspicion, the pawnbroker is frequently beguiled into the most irritating "sells," and has to write against his profits some of the most unbearable losses known to the whole world of trade. All that glitters is not gold, says a venerable apothecary, and the pawnbroker's apprentice is impressed with it from his first hour. Yet it not unfrequently fails to protect even the warden of brokers from the hallucinations of Brummagem!

COURTHOUSE AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

There are still 2,000 of the Choctaws living in their ancestral homes in Mississippi, and, on the authority of Mr H. S. Haller, they retain in all their pristine vigour most of the usages of their ancestors. Among these the methods employed in conducting a courtship and performing a marriage are curious. When a young Choctaw of Kemper or Nesoba fancy sees a maiden who pleases him, he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then advances within a short distance and gently lets fall a pebble at her feet; he may have to do this two or three times before he attracts the maiden's attention, when, if this pebble throwing is agreeable, she soon makes it manifest; if otherwise, a scornful look and a decided "ehwah" indicate that his suit is in vain. Sometimes, instead of throwing pebbles, the suitor enters the maiden's cabin and lays his hat upon her bed. If the man's suit be acceptable the hat is permitted to remain, but if she be unwilling to be his bride, it is instantly removed. Whenever method be employed, the rejected suitor knows that it is useless to press his suit, and beats as graceful a retreat as possible. When a marriage is agreed upon, the time and place are fixed for the ceremony. The relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom meet at their respective homes, and from thence march to the marriage ground, halting at a short distance from one another. The brothers of the bride go across to the opposite party, and bring forward the bridegroom, who is then seated upon a blanket spread upon the ground. The sisters of the bridegroom then do likewise on their own behalf. She is expected to break loose and run, but, of course, is pursued, captured, and brought back to be seated by the side of the bridegroom. All the parties now cluster around the couple, and bring forward the relatives, bring forward a bag of bread, a lingering symbol of the time when the woman had to raise the corn, the man's relatives a bag of meat, in memory of the days when the man should have provided the household with game. Next presents of various sorts are showered on the couple, who all this time sit still, not even speaking a word. When the last present has been given they arise, now man and wife, and, just as in civilised life, provisions are spread with a feast.

—Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates of Postage are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of news—may be sent at Book Rate.

Commercial Papers signified such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article

may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post of Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pahko, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail.

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 19 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Journals, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

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Registration, 19 cents.

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Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Cable, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Peru, Chile, Venezuela, Salvador, Brazil, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, and all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of *China Mail*.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consuls, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Mel, Breitfelder, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watt, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Gould, Jameson, Faber, Knapley, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The China Review" ** * has an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The present number of this periodical, ** * opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary, but, considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond insatiable pursuits."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintaining the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Metropolitans will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classics of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—*H. K. Daily Press*.

"Trubner's *Critical Record* contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to the respective authors."

"Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freedom of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Si Tung-jo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Books notes of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queriers' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this open door for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of the Review in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
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